

CROSSVILLE CHRONICLE.

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GOING ON THE ROCKS

Whiskey Dabblers Fall Into Hands of Officers; Several Stills are Destroyed.

The first effects of engaging a second policeman for Crossville brought forth fruit Sunday when City Marshal V. C. Lyles and his assistant, Dock Scott, in company with U. S. Revenue Officers H. T. Lowrey and R. L. Harris and Constable Henry Turner landed some men with about a gallon of whiskey in a car and also destroyed eight barrels of still beer.

The conditions as they come to us seem to be about as follows: Sunday Marshal C. V. Lyles and U. S. Revenue Officer R. L. Harris arrested J. Burrell Frande, Dale Parker and Alonzo Buttram near Dorton. In their car the officers found about a gallon of whiskey. They were brought to town, made bond and the case will come before Commissioner J. W. Dorton Saturday at one p. m. for a hearing. Indications now are that the car which belonged to J. B. Frande, will be confiscated. Mr. Frande it seems purchased the car only a short time ago and paid \$600 or \$700 for it.

FIND STILL BEER

Sunday Dock Scott, J. H. Henry and U. S. Officer H. T. Lowrey went to a point near Ozone and found eighth barrels of still beer, which was destroyed. The still and worm had been removed. When the above named officers arrived on the scene they found Sheriff G. W. Walker and three of his deputies—Ab. Day, Sherley Gill and Baxter Swicegood—all there.

ANOTHER CASE

Saturday Lester Beyers, son of Fred Beyers, was tried before Recorder J. D. McClarney on charge of being drunk. He had been arrested Saturday March 20, the last night of the trial was here. He was found in the case had been arrested for want of certain witnesses. Arthur Myers, the principal witness in the case, testified that he had received word that if he testified against Lester Beyers he would be found dead in the woods. Myers did not seem to be much concerned over the threat and gave his testimony. It resulted in Recorder McClarney fining Beyers \$25 and costs. Byers appealed the case and it will likely come up for hearing at the next term of circuit court.

ANOTHER NEAR POMONA

Monday Marshal Lyles, U. S. Revenue Officers, H. T. Lowrey and R. L. Harris, and Henry Turner located a still about two miles east of Pomona and raided it. No one was near and no arrests were made. They brought the still and worm to town, but the operators seemed to have taken away he still cap. About 125 gallons of still beer in the making was found and destroyed. The still was a crude affair having been made from a can that would hold about 15 gallons and was much like a carbide can, only larger. The worm was of the regular copper variety.

EASY MONEY

Under rules put in force while the roads were under the Government control probably one half of the employees of the railroad received at one time or another compensation for which they render no service.

For instance, the station agent at a village where trains stop only three times a day, and who perhaps spends only three or four hours per day at the station, receives overtime compensation if the arrival of his trains is spread over a period of more than ten hours.

Under a regulation established by former Director of Railroads McAdoo, employees are paid for one hour per week for punching the clock as they enter the shops. This alone costs the railroads \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 a year.

So far as service to the public is concerned it seems to be on a par with the ordinary business man paying his clerk for one hour per week for hanging up his hat in the morning or a farmer paying his farm hand for one hour extra per week for washing his face before breakfast.

BIG LOT CANNED MEAT

The Government has 81 million pounds of canned meat for sale and there is no market for it in this country. European nations want it, but there may be some trouble with them in arranging satisfactory security for it.

LECTURER COMING

Dr. C. F. Swift Will Talk on "Another Colossal Job for Uncle Sam" at Baptist Church

Crossville is shortly to receive a great treat in the nature of a lecture by Dr. C. F. Swift, one of the foremost orators of America, on the subject, "Another Colossal Job for Uncle Sam."



Dr. C. F. SWIFT, at Baptist Church, April 25.

Since Dr. Swift is working under the direction of the Anti-Saloon League of America, it is comparatively easy for one to determine along what lines his talk will be directed.

There is every probability that he will give some very illuminating information touching the Volstead Act. Showing what has been done, the difficulties under which the work has been performed, the outlook for stricter enforcement and numerous other phases of the prohibition movement that so seriously effect the well being of our country as a whole.

The lecture will be given at the Baptist church, Monday, April, 25, 7:30 p. m. and will be free. A hearty invitation is extended to the public in general to be present and hear this great orator.

BIG CORN YIELD INCREASE

The Division of Extinction of the state makes the statement that the average of corn per acre for last year was 28 bushels as against 23 bushels the year before. Also that on 5,702 acres that were cultivated under the direction of county agents the average was 46.9 bushels. Does that look as though county agents were more of an expense than a benefit?

SAWMILL BURNED

Southard Lumber Company Lose Mill and 30,000 Feet of Lumber Wednesday Night.

The Southard Lumber Company had a small mill to burn Wednesday night of last week. It was located on Obed river a few miles north of Crossville and was being run by C. L. Spurling.

Mr. Spurling was cutting some lumber for local parties and had only one or two more days more sawing to do and the mill would have been shut down again as it had been for several months previous to starting to do the little local sawing.

Mr. Spurling had a regular night watchman who went on duty early in the evening each day. On that particular day the watchman had not arrived when quitting time came, but he felt so sure the man would come that he left the mill without a watchman when he quit at night. The watchman did not come and some time in the night the mill caught fire and was entirely destroyed along with 30,000 feet of lumber on the yard. The total loss is estimated at \$1500.

Some parts of the machinery can be used and later the mill will likely be rebuilt, but many parts will have to be replaced with new as they were so seriously injured as to be unfit for use again.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED

According to the official clock the Tennessee Legislature adjourned at noon Monday, but in fact they held on until four o'clock in the afternoon for the passage of some local bills.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE SOLD

E. G. Harrison Purchases the J. B. Johnson Property and Will Take Possession May 1.

G. E. Harrison has purchased the J. B. Johnson residence on the south side of town. It is one of the most handsome and slightly residences in town and is well equipped with such modern conveniences as furnace, water and separate light plant. It has only been built a few years and is in excellent condition in every way.

While the purchase price has not been made public it is supposed to have sold for a little less than \$8,000. It was built a few years ago by Mr. Johnson as a permanent residence, but as they have a winter home at West Palm Beach, Florida, they deem it hardly necessary to maintain two homes, especially since they pass so much of their time in Florida.

The residence is two-story, has good barn and other buildings and embraces about five acres of ground, which, however, is largely as nature formed it, except that the most of the large trees have been removed and the young growth left to form a grove.

Mr. Johnson plans to build a bungalow on his farm tract south of town and will occupy same as a summer residence, dividing his time between this place and West Palm Beach, Florida, where Mrs. Johnson owns a winter home.

It is a source of much gratification to many of our people that Mr. Harrison has invested in so handsome a home as that indicates beyond question that he intends to make his home here permanently. He is a man of much energy and keen business ability and is full of the spirit of modern progress that it takes to develop and build up any town. He has great confidence in the future of Crossville and is ever ready to encourage any movement that will tend to the growth of our own and country.

He has invested in several pieces of property in and around Crossville and he will prove a strong factor in building up our town and encouraging every project that will tend to make Crossville the leading town on the Plateau to a far greater degree than at present. In the common vernacular of the day he is a "live wire" of the most pronounced type and is in every way just such a man as any growing town would desire.

APRIL CROP REPORT

Shows Splendid Condition of Wheat; Not so Many Brood Sows

With the exception of winter wheat on April 1, 1919, the condition of the crop in Tennessee at this time is the best since 1914, according to G. L. Morris, Agriculture Statistician, Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

A mild winter has been of decided advantage in helping the plants to put on good root growth. Though there is considerable late sown, and the freeze of March 29 did some slight damage to the earlier crops, and shows to a small degree on many, the crop, as a whole, is in splendid shape.

The acreage, the present season is far below normal, but the indications at present are for a near normal yield per acre. The condition on April 1 was 94% as compared with 66% on the same date last year, and 83% the ten year average.

While there is only a small amount of rye grown in this state for grain, the condition is much above the average; 93% compared with 75% last year and 85% for the ten year average.

The number of brood sows on farms shows a still further decline in the past twelve months. There being only 90% of the number of a year ago, or about 75% of the number on the farms, April 1, 1919. Farmers are discouraged with the prices received for swine.

Farm labor supply is reported much better than last year, being 110% of one year ago, but, as farmers cannot afford to pay the wages asked, the demand is not up to normal, only 88%.

The condition of the winter wheat crop for the United States is 91% compared with 75.6% last year, and 83.8% for the ten year average. The condition of rye is 90.3% compared with 86.8% a year ago.

The number of brood sows in the United States is estimated at 8,786,000, compared with 9,970,000 April, 1919 two years ago.

MEAT CONSUMPTION LIGHT

Biggest Decline in Pork and Beef, While Exports are 51 Percent Below 1919.

Beef growers made their supreme effort in 1918, and during that year sent to market 15,750,400 animals which yielded slightly over seven and one-half billion pounds of dressed beef. This number has never been approached before or since. In two years the cattle slaughtering have fallen to 12,176,400, with an accompanying decline of one and one-half billion pounds in beef production.

The exports of beef products fell from 728,000,000 pounds in 1918 to 164,000,000 pounds in 1920. This was to be expected, as the United States for several years before the World War was not a beef exporting country. South America and Australia are now the great sources of cheap beef and mutton and naturally will dominate the export trade in these commodities.

Ten years ago the consumption of beef per head of the population in the United States is shown to have been 78 pounds; last year it was not quite 56% pounds.

Beef consumption in the American household has undergone a great change during this time, especially in reducing waste and doubtless a considerable part of the difference between these amounts formally found its way into the garbage can.

New Zealand Lamb a Factor

The table showing sheep and lamb slaughter is marked by considerable irregularity. The slaughter was greatest from 1911 to 1914, after which it declined for three years, then increased for two years, and in 1920 again declined.

Exports and imports of mutton and lamb have been almost negligible until last year, when New Zealand frozen lamb carcasses were imported in large quantities, making an epoch in the trade. The weight imported during the year was 101,000,000 pounds, nearly one-fifth of the total domestic production of both lamb and mutton. It is not to be assumed, however, that this is the beginning of a permanent trade of such magnitude. The importations, in a sense, were merely an incident due to the war.

The New Zealand product, as well as that from other sources, normally is absorbed by the English market, but the unusual conditions following the war caused the British last year to be overstocked, and the meat found an outlet in this country. This quantity of lamb, it may be remarked, is of somewhat less significance on the other side than it is here, since according to figures previously published the average Briton consumes relatively about seven times as much lamb and mutton as the average American, while the average for France is nearly four times as much.

Consumption of lamb and mutton in the United States is only about 6 pounds per person per annum and is very small compared to beef and pork. It is smaller even than veal, of which about 8 pounds per person is consumed.

Pork Exports Slump

Pork production in 1920 fell considerably below the high record made in 1919, when marketings were unusually large owing to the high prices prevailing during a part of that year, including the highest ever paid for live hogs. Nevertheless, the consumption of pork was slightly greater in 1920 because of the heavy decrease in exports.—Government News Letter.

CHARGED WITH TAKING BRIBE

Senator E. N. Clabo, of Sevierville, has been indicted by the grand jury of Davidson county on the charge of having accepted a bribe of \$300 for voting against certain legislation. Jeff McCarn, a prominent Nashville lawyer, had published in the Nashville papers what he claimed was the numbers of the bills paid to Senator Clabo. Senator Clabo was placed under bond of \$5,000. He is a republican.

A committee has been named by Speaker Bond, of the lower house, to investigate the charges of bribery against Senator E. N. Clabo. The committee is composed of five which will embrace Speaker Bond as ex-officio chairman. The committee will begin its labors within two weeks. Only one member of the committee is a republican. The cost of the investigation is to be paid out of the governor's emergency fund.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS

Presented by President Frost, of Berea College, at Mountain Workers Conference.

Most people, especially those who live in the Northern part of the United States and who have had no opportunity to learn by observation of this Cumberland Mountain and, especially the Cumberland Plateau section, think of it much the same as the old south where many negroes abound. In that they are badly mistaken as they are also in their ideas relative to the class of people who live here as a whole and are native to this section.

At the conference of the Mountain Workers held at Knoxville last week, there was much brought out relative to this section that should greatly interest persons from a distance, especially, those who might be seeking a place to secure a home.

President Frost, of Berea College, Berea, Ky., was one of the speakers and in the course of his remarks he brought out some things not generally known to many. Herewith we present in a brief way a few of the salient points he brought to his hearers:

The southern mountain region covers an area larger than the whole German empire.

There are 219 counties in the Virginias, the Carolinas, Georgia Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky which constitute the southern mountain country.

Conditions of life in the mountain region are super-rural.

The inhabitants are the most unmixed American population to be found anywhere in America.

The majority of the mountain folks are descendants of Revolutionary soldiers.

In many counties there is not a single negro or a single foreigner.

On an average mountain children attend school only about 50 days in the year.

Family affection, patriotism, and neighborliness are nowhere more finely developed than among the mountain peoples.

Every home has its Bible and its hymn book.

The much abused mountain preacher can show among his people as much love and prayer and sacrifice as the cultured clergy of the big towns.

A woman is safer on a lonely mountain road than she is in the suburbs of New York or Cleveland.

President Frost then asks: "What shall be our aims in undertaking to bring neighborly assistance and to speed up progress in this mountain region?"

He names four supreme aims, as follows:

"First, let us by all means preserve the virtue, the independence and the patriotism that are already flourishing in these mountains.

"Secondly, it should be our aim to raise up leaders, great and small, among the mountain people themselves. We can never bring in enough preachers and teachers from the north or from the Blue Grass, to do the work that needs to be done; and if we could, they would not be the best ones to do it. There must be two or three enlightened and consecrated spirits in every smallest valley to organize the Sunday-school and the corn club; to see to it that the schoolhouse is repaired and to set the pace for the good people whose own progress and full development depend upon a leader. And there must be some great leaders, leaders for each mountain state and for the region as a whole, who know what only a mountain-born man can know, and feel what only a mountain-born man can feel.

"In the third place our aim must be to make the mountains a better place to be born in. Too much of the American education seeks merely of benefit the individual.

"Now for a fourth aim I wish to propose something definite—the setting of two goals, one immediate and the other not too remote. They all measure up to their task. We are hardly keeping pace with the natural increase of population. We have not even plans to reach the entire population of the mountains and to do them the good they need. Now we cannot afford to move so slowly. Let us resolve here and now that we will double the attendance at every mountain school next year, and that within twenty years, by nineteen hundred and forty-one, we will abolish all the excess of poverty, illiteracy and lawlessness in these mountains and bring their people up to the full average of American opportunity."